

SRI LANKA SCOUT ASSOCIATION COLOMBO DISTRICT PROGRAMME TEAM



Requirement's for President's Scout Award



2023 .03.30



PRESIDENT'S SCOUT AWARD

1. Promise and Law

- Be able to present one of the Games/ Challenges/ Acts (drama), based on the one part of the Scout Promise or Scout Law
- Be able to make a speech to the Troop based on two sections of the Scout Law.

The Scout Promise

On my honour, I promise to do my best, to do my duty to my religion and country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law.



The Scout Law

1. A Scout is trustworthy.
2. A Scout is loyal.
3. A Scout is friendly and considerate.
4. A Scout is a brother to every other scout.
5. A Scout is courageous.
6. A Scout is kind to animals.
7. A Scout is cooperative.
8. A Scout is cheerful.
9. A Scout is thrifty.
10. A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.



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2. Log Book 2

Once all requirements for the President's Scout Award are completed, the Scout will have to be interviewed by the District Commissioner. The Scout will have to present the Log Book to the District Commissioner at this interview. Records of at least 2 years and 06 months preceding the date of the interview should have been made in the log book. This should include the Scout's experiences as a Scout, etc., a log of the camps that the Scout has had attended, a what the Scout did at the regular Troop meetings etc.

3. Skills in Art

Create an original artistic or literary work. E.g. Painting, Sculpture, Poem, song, a script for a play, speech for a speech contest, a report on a place of historical importance. The Scout Leader must satisfy himself that the creation is done by the relevant Scout.

4. Scout Craft

With the permission of the Scout Leader train a Scout or a Troop on three requirements each, necessary for the Scout Award and the Chief Commissioner's Award



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5. Pioneering Project 4

Take leadership in organizing and conducting a pioneering project E.g. Bridge building, Observation towers, Tree huts, Camp utility gadgets, Gateways, Swings, Seesaws, Camp kitchens, Construction of Quarter Master's Stores in a camp. etc.







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6. Leadership in Emergencies and Natural Disasters

- Discuss with the Scout Leader about the Scout's knowledge and understanding about how leadership should be given when an accident or a natural disaster occurs (including the rendering of First Aid).

Leadership is one of the core issues in emergency management. Leadership is all the more important during crisis situations because the leader is more visible to the public and under pressure to perform effectively because lives and property may be at stake.



Why is leadership important in an emergency?

A leader should take responsibility for the team, support team ownership of the crisis response, and shield the team from inappropriate external interference. It is also important for the leader to ensure that the team as a whole gets recognition for success.

What type of leadership is best in a crisis

Transformational leadership has been practiced by some of the most effective leaders in crisis situations. This is a leadership style where the leader understands the change that needs to occur, drives the organizational vision, and utilizes a team that is as equally committed to achieving this vision

Transformational Leadership



Why is leadership important in crisis management?

Good leaders will have planned for a crisis well in advance so they know what to do, and can do it quickly, should it occur in the real world. This is not the time to panic and averts from the plan. Instead, use your leadership skills to keep all systems functioning

What characteristics of leadership are important during a crisis?

Beyond these general attributes, here are 08 skills and qualities that survey respondents identified as being fundamental to effective crisis leadership:

- Good coordinator
- Decisiveness
- Experience
- Goal-driven orientation
- Strong communicator
- Able facilitator
- Cool-headed
- Good listener





7. Health Habits

- With the permission of the Scout Leader train a Scout about health habits necessary for the Membership Badge



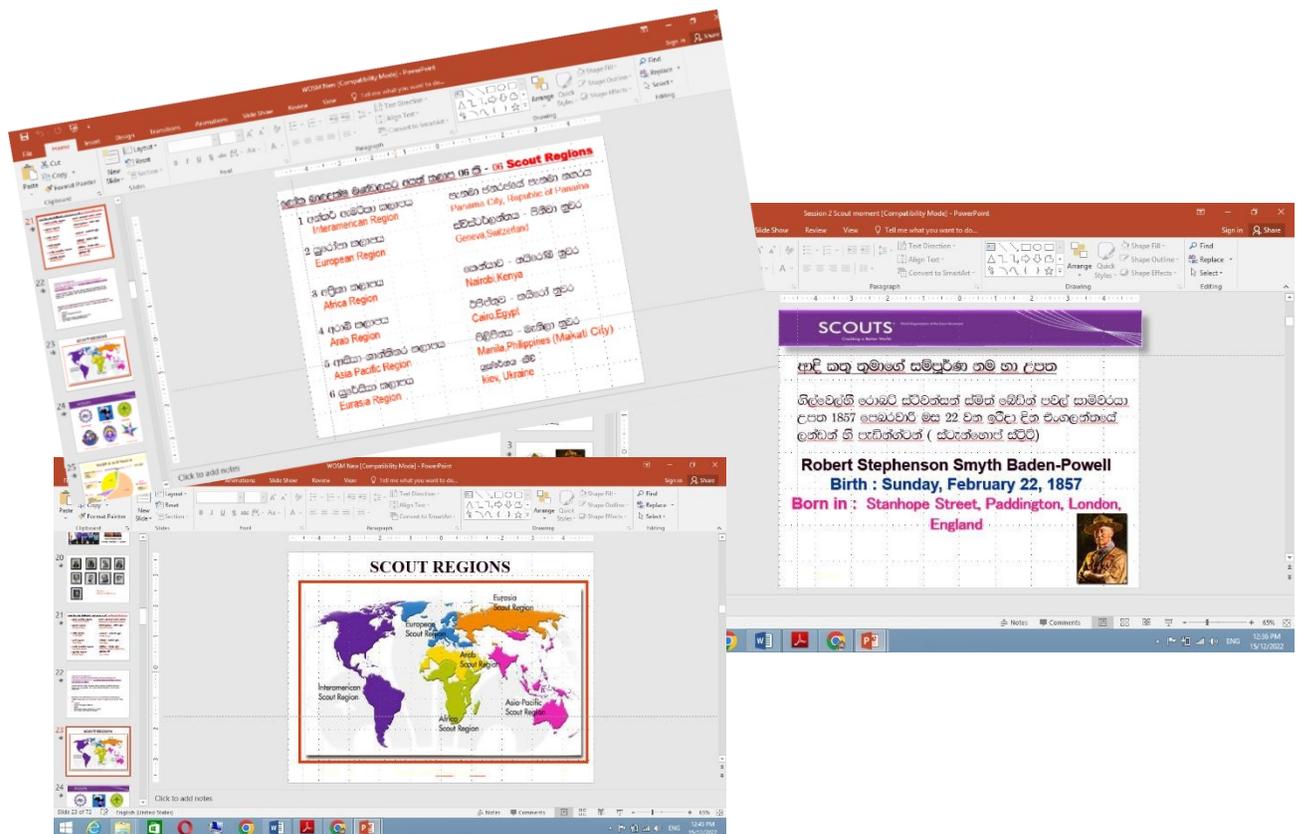


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8. IT Literacy 4

- Learn to type 15 words used in day to day activities with a computer key board in one language other than Scout's own language
- Prepare a Power-Point Presentation to be presented in 5 Minutes, while following the guidelines/format given as follows

Topic	No. of Slides
Scouting Promise and Law	02
The Founder of Scouting	03
Vision and Mission of Scouting	02
WOSM and Regions	03
Scouting in Sri Lanka including History	04
About yourself with Education and Other Achievements	03
Your Scout Troop/Group	01
Your Scout Career/Achievements/Participation/Leadership	05
Your Future Ambition	01
Total	24





9. Link Language Skills 4

Give a 3 minute speech on any topic in one language other than Scout's own language (Power-Point presentations can be used).





10. Safe from Harm 11

- ✓ Be able to explain basic rules of assessing risk
- ✓ Know how to help someone who is being bullied or harassed
- ✓ Know the Emergency Ambulance number, the Emergency Police number and the Fire Rescue Service number, Child helpline number and Police emergency squad number.
 - Exhibit knowledge on:
 - Safety in School building
 - Safety for Scout activities
 - Fire safety
 - Safety in Mountains or Rivers or Jungles as relevant to your home town
- ✓ Know rules for healthy living
- ✓ Know what is Integrity and how to develop it

What are the basics of risk assessment?

Image result for basic rules of assessing risk

What is a risk assessment? Risk assessment is a term used to describe the overall process or method where you: Identify hazards and risk factors that have the potential to cause harm (hazard identification). Analyze and evaluate the risk associated with that hazard (risk analysis, and risk evaluation).

Table 1: Risk matrix

Probability	High	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Med.	Light Yellow	Orange	Orange
	Low	White	Light Yellow	Yellow
		Low	Med.	High
		Severity		

What is the importance of bullying prevention?

Image result for knowing how to help someone who is being bullied or harassed

A focus on preventing bullying is important, as is promoting positive actions such as kindness, acceptance, and inclusion. In some cases, bullying can lead to devastating consequences, such as school shootings and suicide. Bullying affects witnesses as well as targets.



10 Safety Rules For Kids

1: Don't talk to Strangers

Teaching your child not to talk to any stranger will lessen the chance of them being abducted by criminals. Children should be taught not to approach strangers unless people they know well also come first. This rule applies to strangers and adults who try to persuade your children with gifts, money, or candy.



2: Cross the Street with Adult Supervision

Teaching your children to cross the road only when adult supervision is available will keep them safe from vehicles that might run through red lights, break traffic rules or do dangerous manoeuvres to get through intersections in time. Teach safety rules on crossing streets early in a child's life before it becomes hard for them to understand.

3: Never Play with Fire

Fire safety rules should be taught very early in a child's life because young children are fascinated with weapons that produce flames. Teach them not to touch any object that makes fire and where safety equipment is usually kept when they see fire around them. Children will know what to do when faced with fire situations with these safety rules.



4: Be Safety Conscious While Going to School

Teach safety rules while going to and from school because children are exposed to many dangerous scenarios while commuting. Instruct them how to cross streets, look both ways before crossing a road, what safety equipment should be available in a bus or a jeepney (ex: seatbelts) and how they should act when safety is compromised like fires, injuries, or accidents that might happen during their way home/to school.

5: Be Safety at Home

Home safety rules include teaching them not to play with matches or lighters; instructing them not to play near appliances like ovens, irons, and electrical outlets; teaching older children about safety precautions when using kitchen appliances like knives; safety rules in the bathroom like not playing with toilet lids, electrical outlets and faucets.

6: Be Safety Smart While Doing Chores

Teach your children to take safety precautions while doing household chores. Show them how to use safety equipment while cooking or washing dishes. Instruct young children to use the **ladder when cleaning** the roof or windows. Teach older children safety tips when using power tools for home repairs and improvements. Be safety-wise at home!

7: Play Safety

Instruct your children to play safety rules when playing outside. Let them know how much damage a bee sting or simple cut can do. Teach kids safety rules about going out in nature, like crossing the street at home. Remind older children of safety tips when riding a bicycle, playing ball, or having water fights. Be safe and smart while playing!



8: Safety on the Road

Teach your **kids the safety rules** all around you. Let them know that they should not get too close to strangers who want to talk with them or give them candy and other treats. Keep an eye on children around cars, especially when waiting for or getting into a school bus. Remind **children of safety tips** when crossing roads, talking to drivers on the road, and wearing safety helmets while riding bicycles or motorcycles.

9: Teach them Internet Safety Tips

Children must be reminded of safety tips when surfing the web, playing online games, and browsing social media sites. They must understand that safety on the internet is paramount. Make sure they only add people they know when using chat or messenger programs or on social networking websites. Teach your kids about cyber safety by checking who is viewing their profiles, photos and videos online



10: Safety Tips When Travelling

Children must be reminded of safety tips about road safety and staying away from strangers while going to school or travelling. Teach them safety rules when crossing streets, asking for help from adults and police or security officers if they get lost or separated from you.



11. Organising a Hike including Scout Skills and Challenges

Organise a short hike for maximum 1km using the wood craft signs given in 'Scouting for Boys' for a Patrol or at least two Scouts. This should be done with the permission of the Scout Leader and done in the area close to where the Scout Group is located.

- A verbal report to be given to the Scout Leader.





12. Community Service Project

- The Scout should organise a Community Service Project, which have at least 72 man hours (which include achievable Key Performance Indicators – KPIs as determined at the planning stage) done by a team of 08 to 12 Scouts (This 72 man hours should not include the time spent on having lunch, refreshments, etc).
- Project proposal should have the prior approval of the District Commissioner as recommended by the Assistant District Commissioner (Programme).
- The planning, execution, etc. should take about one month.
- The Scout should submit a report to the District Commissioner/his nominee. The report to include permission letters, photographs, evaluations, accounts, etc.
- It is good if the project is done with a provincial organization or any other organisation.
- Details on how to do the project is given at the end of this booklet.
or
- Complete requirements for the “Messengers of Peace” under the Better World Framework Proficiency Badges as an alternative pathway

By completing the ‘Messengers of Peace’ proficiency badge requirements, a Senior Scout can complete the requirement No 12 of the President’s Scout Award and has the opportunity to win an internationally recognized ‘Messengers of Peace’ ring badge (the relevant syllabus can be found in the Proficiency Badge Syllabus Book and Better World Framework Proficiency Badge Handbook).



13. Four Nights Camping

- Complete four (04) nights camping after completing the requirements for the Bushman's Thong (at a stretch or on a staggered basis). This should be recorded in the Log Book.





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Training Period of Nine (09) Months

- Minimum of 09 months after completing the requirements for the Bushman's Thong under the Prime Minister's Scout Award.

Proficiency Badges

- The Scout should complete the following five (05) Proficiency Badges:

1. Senior Happy Home (pass or repass)
2. Ambulance (pass or repass)
3. Quarter Master or Camp Warden (pass or repass)
4. One badge from the Public Service Group other than what the Scout has already completed
5. Senior Organiser

1. Senior Happy



2. Ambulance



3. Quartermaster /Camp Warden



4. Senior Organiser



5. one Badge form Public Service group



- All badges should be from the Senior section
- 'Organiser' badge should be completed before doing the community service project.
- Scouts can complete any other senior proficiency badges after completing the President's Scout Award.
- Scouts can achieve the President's Award only after the Scout is 16 years of age and cannot achieve after he/she is 18 years of age.
- Scouts should wear President's Scout award on uniform above the left breast pocket, above the service stars.

The final application should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner along with the under mentioned documents before the Scout is 18 years of age.

. (N.B. Sending the application early would help Scouts to make any corrections, before they are over 18 years of age. If errors are discovered after he/she is over age, there is nothing much that the Sri Lanka Scout Association (SLSA) can do to help the Scouts)

The final application should be submitted with the following documents:

1. Community Service Project Proposal and the Final Report
2. Copy of the birth certificate certified by Principal/Sectional Head
3. The two progress cards
4. Any other documents that the SLSA ask for

Minimum age to start – 15 years and 03 months and after completing Bushman's Thong and Prime Minister's Scout Award

Earliest age of completion – 16 years

Minimum training period – 09 months

Should complete before 18 years

Final Interview: Chief Commissioner with the support of Assistant Chief Commissioner (Development) and his/her Interview Panel of SLSA

Final Approval: Chief Commissioner



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COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SCOUT AWARD

As citizens of the global community, it is good if the Scouts can focus on the project towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined by the United Nations.

Suggested Projects under SDGs

SDG 1 – No Poverty

Constructing a home for a poor family or a poor person.

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Organising distribution of dry rations, etc. at refugee camps, etc.

SDG 3 – Good Health

- Cleaning a public cemetery
- Repairs done to a public playground or an orphanage
- Cleaning and painting a ward in a hospital/home for the elders/ orphanage
- Supporting a project such as dengue eradication, done by a Government Department or any other organization.
- Organising health clinics, etc. in schools that do not have much facilities.
- Organising eye clinics, donation of spectacles, etc. with the help of other organisations.
- Organising a project to educate students / adults on health habits
- Organising blood donation campaigns
- Organising public sanitation projects

SDG 4 – Education

- Organising libraries in schools which does not have such facilities

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- Organising a cultural event with the participation of both boys and girls

SDG 6 – Clean Water

- Cleaning or repairing a village well or pond
- Repairing public facilities such as public water taps
- Providing clean drinking water to places where pilgrims go

SDG 7 – Clean Energy

- Organising a project to install a small-scale renewable energy source

SDG 8 – Economic Growth

- Organising an economic activity/project that may give an income support to a low income family

SDG 9 – Industry and Infrastructure

- Repairing roads that has been neglected by other organizations
- Making roads or repairing them

SDG 10 – No Inequality

- Repairing done to a public playground or an orphanage

SDG 11 – Sustainability

- Constructing a home for a poor family or a poor person.

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption

- Organising a programme to educate the public not to waste resources, food, etc.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

- Organising tree planting projects

SDG 14 – Life Underwater

- Organising a project to clean beach, river banks, etc.

SDG 15 – Life on Land

- Organising tree planting projects

SDG 16 – Peace and Justice

- Organising a cultural exchange programme with the participation of people from different ethnicities

SDG 17 – Partnerships

- Organising a programme with the participation of different public/non-governmental organizations that support the community such as health clinics, service camps such as issuance of national identity cards, public utilities services, etc.

- In addition to the examples given above, the Scouts can select projects depending on the locality and the skills and the abilities of the Scout. However, the selected project, as a proposal must be approved by the District Commissioner or his nominee prior to starting the work on the project as recommended by the Assistant District Commissioner (Programme). It should also be one, that would help at least some section of the community at large, and not a project in Scout's home etc.

- Planning the project must start at least one month prior to the actual physical work involved and after the proposal is approved. It is important that at least three photographs, one to show the situation prior to the project ,one to show work in progress and one to show the situation after the project was done to be include in the final report.
- At the end of the project, a report including the under mentioned must be submitted

THINGS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a. Name of the applicant, address and the Scout Group Project
- b. Theme (the name or what the project is about)
- c. Introduction
- d. Time to be taken for the project and the dates
- e. Project objectives
- f. Permission for the project (departmental heads/ gramasevaka/ manager, etc)
- g. Copies of letters sent and received
- h. Required tools list
- i. Required human resources and the proposal to get them
- j. Budget
- k. Proposal to raise the funds
- l. Proposal to get the other resources
- m. Food and refreshments etc.
- n. Other organisations that would get involved
- o. A brief report of on how the Scout would carry out the project
- p. Gantt chart
- q. District Commissioner/his nominee approval

GANTT CHART

ACTIVITY	MONTH & DATES									
	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

* This Gantt chart should be prepared for the entire 30 days

- The project proposal should be attached to the final report for the submission to SLSA. In addition to what is required for the project proposal, the final report should also include the under mentioned.
- A written report indicating how the project was carried out, problems that faced and how the Scout overcame them, date plans, photographs, data, charts, extracts from news papers etc., as necessary.

CONTENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE FINAL PROJECT REPORT

- Necessary resources and how the Scout managed to obtain them
- Names of those who took part
- Time taken as man-hours, indicating the time given for intervals, lunch, etc. (72 man hours, which include achievable Key Performance Indicators – KPIs as determined at the planning stage and completed by a team of 08-12 Scouts)
- How meals and refreshments were organized
- Publicity done and any response
- Final Accounts
- Letters from the departmental heads etc. confirming that the project was done to their satisfaction
- Evaluations
- Recommendation of the Scout Leader and his signature
- Recommendation of the District Commissioner or his nominee.